

THE GLEICHEN CALL

VOLUME XXX NO. 30

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1937

SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR

REPORT OF LAST MEETING OF TOWN COUNCIL

Minutes of the meeting of the Town Council held in the town office last week beginning at 8 p.m. Present were Mayor Purcell and Councillors McConnell, Thompson, Menard, McDonald Michael and Deshayes.

E. H. Dingman resigned his job as caretaker of the Community Hall and depositing his keys on the table left the meeting. A number of properties in town had been offered for public auction and the time for redemption had now expired. It was moved and carried that the town take title to the properties in the list read by the secretary.

A report had been received from the town engineer in regard to the Community Hall roof, also a report from the hall committee. It was explained that while only \$155 had been appropriated for this work, it was found necessary to exceed this amount by \$15.13. This extra expenditure was duly authorized by the council.

The mayor advised the council that he had received correspondence from the Department in connection with the changing of the status of the town to a village, and read several letters in this connection.

Councillor McConnell: If the town goes back to a village and the school goes into the municipality, would the town still collect the taxes?

Mayor: That would have to be dealt with.

McConnell: The fact that the town reverts to a village would not decrease the work, and we would still have the same expenses, upkeep of utilities, etc., and I don't see any material advantage to be gained by reverting to a village.

Mayor: I would rather take the advice of the Department in the matter. The school has been quite a problem the last few years. When the Department recommends this course we should give it consideration.

McConnell: We should get our information from the Department of Education in connection with the school, not from the Department of Municipal Affairs.

Mr. McConnell asked the Mayor to let him see the first letter from the Department.

Mayor: These were written to me.

McConnell: They are over the council table now Mr. Mayor. You wrote the Department yourself didn't you?

Mayor: I did not write them until they wrote me.

McConnell: This is not a matter for the council, but for the ratepayers to decide.

Coun. Menard: I move that the matter be tabled for the next meeting.

Mayor: By the town reverting to a village would simplify the work. Only three councillors would be required instead of seven. I have gone out on committees to get men to run for councillors, but the biggest business people would not run. They would say it is only a small business after all. It would be easier to get three good men, but as it is it is difficult to get men to run for councillors.

McConnell: I move that we take a plebiscite on the question and let the ratepayers decide. Our first duty is to the ratepayers and then to the Department.

L. Mitchell gave notice of motion for the next meeting that the request of the department be complied with.

There were a number of water meters out of order for which repair parts would have to be purchased. An estimate of the cost was submitted by the chairman of the water works committee of \$15.80. The council ordered that the repair parts be purchased.

Since the installation of the auxiliary pumping unit cost of power had been practically cut in half it was announced, and it was believed that a further saving would be effected by the installation of a by-pass valve to regulate the pressure. This it was estimated would cost in the neighborhood of \$15 including installation. This would make it possible to fill the tank to the top and a good reserve would be insured in case of emergency. Coun. Menard moved and W. McConnell seconded that the by-pass valve be installed for the

Town of Gleichen Will Probably Revert to Status of Village

An important matter came before the Council at its last session. It appears for a few years past the inspectors of the Department of Municipal Affairs have been advocating that Gleichen be changed to a village status, due to various difficulties that have arisen and especially due to the fact that it has been impossible at times to get the required number of councillors.

Again this year they have made similar representations. September 13th the Mayor wrote the Department inquiring as to the principal changes resulting from such a proposed move. The following letter was received from A. Souter, Deputy Minister:

"In reply to your letter of the 13th, the principal change caused by an alteration in the status would be that the town would no longer collect school taxes. The Town School District would also revert to the standing of a Village School District, and it would be necessary to elect a school board, which board would levy and collect its own taxes; the responsibility of the council of the municipality is thus reduced to a minimum. It would also necessitate of course a general election. Any order made would naturally only come into effect as from 1st of January, and the town council would carry on until the regular election period."

The question, however, has in the meantime been given a thirty day hoist. It will come up at the regular November meeting of the council, when very likely final disposition will be made of it.

ITEMS OF INTEREST

Albert Robinson accompanied by his father succeeded in getting a couple of antelope last Tuesday. They went to the antelope country some 70 or 80 miles east of Gleichen. Albert is the first Gleichenite we have heard of to get antelope, this season.

The Junior Livestock Show held last Saturday afternoon at Mendonbrook Hall did not have as many entries as the committee in charge of the show had hoped for. However, the judges stated the quality shown more than made up for the lack of quantity. They also added that they would like to see these animals displayed at the Calgary fair as they were sure they would attract attention.

Eugene Lester and Luke Murray, local hockey stars spent a week or so in Calgary practicing hockey under the leadership of Red Dutten, manager ship of the Americans who were assisted in the coaching by some of his players namely Schrimmer, Chapman and Carr. The workouts were held daily and lasted for over two hours at a time and the players were kept constantly moving. The boys state there were some 35 players on hand, some coming from as far as Winnipeg. The purpose of the school was to try and discover some hockey material for the future. Both Luke

McConnell: I believe the amount was \$123.00 or around there.

Mayor: The amount of \$105.28 is less the labor. No labor has been charged to either parties.

McConnell: Why not settle this on the basis of the inspector's report?

Mayor: We have, and any resolution should be on the basis of the approval of the Department of Municipal Affairs.

Thompson: As far as my part of the sewer is concerned I have paid what I was asked to pay. I never kicked on the price and I am not (Continued on another page)

ITEMS OF INTEREST OF THE TOWN AND DISTRICT

Mrs. J. A. Menard spent last week visiting friends in Calgary.

Mr. Myers and Robt. Riddell spent the week end at Tabor visiting Mr. Myers relatives.

Ed. Taylor, the life insurance man, has returned home from a lengthy visit to the district around Olds.

The hockey club dance held last Friday evening proved to be a great success both financially and otherwise.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Bolinger and family left last week by auto for a visit to friends and relatives in the eastern United States.

Eddie Holland was kicked in the mouth by a cow one day last week, splitting his lip open and a couple of stitches were required to close the wound.

This issue of The Call contains an abundance of news of what the town council is doing. We hope you will read it, pause then earnestly think of taking an interest in town politics.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Arney, Arrowwood, Alberta, announce the engagement of their daughter, Lola Fern, to Mr. George Roberts, eldest son of Mrs. George Riches, of Arrowwood. The wedding will take place November 1st.

A Tremblay announces that he is holding an auction sale on Wednesday, October 27 when he will dispose of his farm implements and stock. The sale will take place at his farm located 3 miles north and 5 miles east of Gleichen. T. H. Beach, the local auctioneer will handle the sale.

No thawing was done last week despite the very good weather. It was not warm enough to dry out the stacks despite quite a little sunshine. Sunday was a hot day but Monday light snow fell on and of most of the day and again Tuesday a drizzle fell, thus prolonging the time when threshing can commence. It is stated that there are a large number of farmers who have not threshed their wheat yet.

Susie Calf Flying who was a daughter-in-law of the famous chief Crowfoot, died last Wednesday at the age of 79 years. Susie was a well known character about town, having at one time or another worked in numerous houses in town. She is survived by one son, Joe Crowfoot and two grandchildren. Rev. J. House conducted the funeral service at Old Sun School after which burial took place at the Indian cemetery west of town.

and Eugene state they gained some valuable experience.

Plan Splendid Hunting Season



Prospects for big-game hunting are unusually bright in Canada this fall. Reports covering the thousands of square miles of wilderness accessible by Canadian Pacific Railway show a plenitude of game and excellent conditions for hunting. Outfitters and guides in the country also report more reservations for hunting parties, both from Canada and the United States, than they have had for years.

Wild sections of Canada lying practically in the back yard of civilization have a wide variety of big game in addition to many types of game birds and smaller animals. Nova Scotia has moose, deer and black bear; New Brunswick, deer and black bear; Quebec, moose, caribou, deer and black bear; Ontario, moose, deer and black bear; Manitoba and Saskatchewan, moose, deer and caribou; Alberta and British Columbia, moose, elk (wapiti), deer, and grizzly, brown and black bear; and the Yukon Territory and Alaska, practically the same as British Columbia.

An indication of the increased interest in hunting this year has been given by the number of applications coming to the general tourist offices in White Horse, Montreal, for copies of the two hunting booklets, "Open Seasons for Hunting" and "Fishing Waters and Game Havens."

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VICKS VAPOROL

Fending Off Disaster

The season is rapidly approaching when fire hazards of the winter months will be drawn to the attention of the people of the western provinces in campaigns conducted by provincial and local authorities. It is to be hoped, not a vain effort to curtail the annual loss of life and property through the coming season of cold without and warmth within.

Unless the co-operation of the general public, which means every individual member, is secured to the greatest possible degree, it is feared that the dangers of fire will also be again brought to the attention of the public in the months to come, in newspaper reports of disastrous conflagrations, unclad people being forced out of burning buildings to suffer the agonies of burns and frostbites for weeks or months in local hospitals and in some cases, of charred human remains being discovered in the blackened debris of once happy homes.

If the lessons which are taught during these annual fall campaigns are taken fully to heart and the precepts therein propagated are remembered and rigidly put into practice, the winter will pass with few, if any, of these harrowing accounts appearing in the newspapers.

For, it is axiomatic, that the great majority of fires, and particularly those which occur in occupied homes, are the outcome of carelessness either engendered by ignorance or negligence and in most cases the latter, for there are very few people nowadays who are not fully conversant with the dangers of fire and the precautions which should be taken to prevent them.

Often enough, the necessary precautions are not taken because of a laissez faire attitude. The home owner frequently is well aware of weak spots in his heating system and fully intends to remedy them, but, because of pressure of other things, neglects to make repairs, clean the chimneys and pipes or provide better protection where the stovepipe passes through a wooden wall, until it is too late and the damage is done.

But there are other causes of fire which must be attributed to more than a laissez faire disposition, which, if not corrected, become positive and might reasonably be registered in the criminal class. Reference is made more particularly to the habit, all too frequently adopted in this country, of speeding up a sluggish fire, or starting one, with coal oil or gasoline. The danger of this practice must be well known. Too many object lessons have been held up in print from time to time, yet the practice has not been abandoned and dire consequences have ensued.

The use of coal oil is dangerous enough but when gasoline is used, either with intent or unwittingly, a disaster is not only invited but is almost inevitable.

Even in mid-September, long before the advent of the season of continuous firing, reports appeared in the daily papers of lives sacrificed to this "human error" of rekindling dying embers by pouring coal oil over them. Fortunately in one case recently reported, the victim was a bachelor living alone and his rash act was not visited by death to others than himself.

But when such fatalities are reported in the early fall months, they should give pause and cause one "furlough to think" as the French say, in contemplation of the disaster which lies ahead in the winter months when fires will be multiplied enormously and when stoking the stove and the furnace will be practically a continuous operation.

Raked as they are with driving winds and blizzards for six months of the year, more or less, the prairie provinces afford a perfect stage setting for fire disasters and this should be ever borne in mind by every resident. In this country the risk of disaster is always potential even where proper precautions are taken, but where these are neglected the risks are multiplied, perhaps a hundredfold, possibly a thousandfold.

No owner or occupant of a home, store or other building which is required to be heated during the winter should allow the first blast of winter to pass over the issue of a subsequent outbreak and above all to adopt a solemn resolution that neither coal oil nor gasoline will be used in the stove or the furnace under any pretext whatsoever.

On top of that it would be the part of wisdom to pass another unanimous resolution that this preliminary work will be followed up by periodic inspections through the winter months, when there is always time and opportunity to look things over and remedy defects which may have developed.

Use Of Words

Convey Your Thoughts Clothed In Simple Phraseology

Short words have greater strength than long ones. Rigid economy in choosing language is in itself a valuable discipline of mind, and a good argument is only blurred by elaborate expression. Moreover, there is a unique flavor in Anglo-Saxon words; in proper combination they have a strength of texture which nothing else can give.

There is no doubt that good speech is an art which all of us should cultivate. To some it comes more easily than others, but of all it demands the drudgery of constant effort. In this country we certainly need to remember the fact. Demosthenes had to work hard to master the art of speaking; men of lesser gifts will find the task no easier. —The New Outlook.

Will Be Used Again

Doll Has Guarded Church Entrance For 53 Years

From its place in the wall of the Anglican Cathedral at Grafton, New South Wales, Australia, a doll has been removed after 53 years and will be set over a new entrance by workmen who are enlarging the house of worship. In 1884, when the cathedral was being built, a bricklayer found a gap over the door. He called to a child playing with a doll and asked her if she would give him something to put in the hole. She handed him her small, nude, legless and armless china doll.

Changes Personality

Charlie Chaplin In Tramp Character To Disappear From Stage

A little tramp with baggy pants, gargantuan footpads and toothbrush mustache is no more, Charlie Chaplin has announced.

The tramp sang his swan song, a jumbled lyric, in "Modern Times" after a career that stretched back to 1913.

And Chaplin, his creator, is at work on a story in which he will project an entirely new personality.

After a decade of evading talking pictures, the comedian admitted he has decided to attempt the transition from pantomime to speech.

"I cannot say how soon the story will be ready—a year, perhaps," Chaplin said.

"Miss Paulette Goddard will appear with me."

Would Ban Auto Horns

Leave horns off motor cars, G. A. Hodgson, of the Ontario department of highways, told the Industrial Accident Prevention Association at a luncheon in Toronto, and "there would be a 50 per cent. decrease in our accident rate overnight."

Manufacturers of all kinds of goods from steel gates to jewelry send their representatives to the London museums to study the exhibits for new ideas.

There's no danger in just taking a sniff of the flower, but the ordinary lily of the valley contains minute quantities of the most powerful heart poison known. 2222

Tragedy Of Frustration

Youth Of Canada Without Chance Of Employment

The "tragedy of frustration" is overtaking thousands of Canadian young people, Dr. Herbert A. Bruce, lieutenant-governor of Ontario, told Kiwanians at Hamilton. Dr. Bruce was speaker at a luncheon of the 19th convention of the Ontario-Quebec-Maritimes district of Kiwanis International.

"The spectacle of this modern world is not one from which any of us can get any considerable satisfaction," said Dr. Bruce. "Time and again our newspaper makes us very grateful probably that we live where we do."

"Let us glance at something nearer home—the tragedy of lives that are purposeless, the tragedy of a new generation of youth unwanted youth, youth that throughout the years of the depression has passed from childhood to adolescence to young manhood and womanhood with unemployment as its familiar companion."

"Fortunately there are, I am glad to say, some organizations which do their utmost to find work for these youngsters and teachers do a great deal of voluntary work to secure positions for boys and girls leaving schools," he concluded.

Dr. Bruce said he was "delighted" at the federal government's recent decision to vote \$1,000,000 for the re-establishment of youth throughout the Dominion.

An All-Girl Crew

No Men Are Allowed On English Training Ship

A crew of nine women, commanded by a woman skipper, will "man" the seven-ton yawl "Justitia" when she sails from the River Dart in England for a fortnight's cruise to the Scilly Isles and France. Skipper Mrs. Charles Pears, wife of the well-known British marine artist, has fitted out "Justitia" as a women's training ship. Her crew, girls from shops and offices in the North and Midlands, have paid a premium and are signed on as apprentices.

No men are allowed on board. The girls will have to handle the sailing boat in any weather, and do all the work demanded of an expert crew.

Mrs. Pears, who is Commodore of the newly-formed Union of Seafarers, told the Sunday Chronicle reporter how she trains her girl apprentices.

"Strict discipline is my first rule," she said. "My girls are never allowed to become passengers. They sail, told the Sunday Chronicle reporter how she trains her girl apprentices.

"Most of my girls come from the North and the Midlands. They generally try to get small boats of their own. This qualifies them for membership of the newly-formed Union of Women Seafarers."

To Extend Trade

Move To Increase British Shipping On The Pacific

The London Daily Mail, commenting on a prospective agreement to increase British shipping in the Pacific, said the British Government "must be prepared to go on extending unwavering support; and to secure a fair field and no favor in the Pacific... subsidy must be met by subsidy and restrictions by counter measures."

"If," the paper said, "Britain's ships are granted help as substantial as their foreign rivals, it won't be long before our ensign again is supreme in the Pacific."

In Canberra, Prime Minister Joseph Lyons said Australia was prepared to co-operate with Canada, New Zealand and the United Kingdom to enable a shipping company to construct two new liners for the Pacific service between Canada and Australia.

Danger From Overeating

Says Fat People Are More Subject To Diseases

Fat persons do not derive the same energy from their foods as the average person and are left more open to diseases and respiratory disorders, it is claimed by Dr. Burgess Gordon, associate professor of medicine at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

At the 45th annual convention of the British Columbia Medical Association, Dr. Gordon told of a man weighing 420 pounds who remained indoors three years because he was a subject of laughter. His starch intake in bread alone was 10 loaves a day.

Overeating, said the Philadelphia physician, is a disease, sometimes hereditary.

"Erin Go Bragh" means "Ireland Forever."

Through A Glass Darkly

Latest Fad Seems To Have Originated In Hollywood

Various explanations of the rage for dark glasses have been offered; among the plausible ones, the genealogy that traces it to Hollywood, source of so much of our culture nowadays. It is said that celebrities there took no wearing these chokers as a sort of domino to conceal identity from their more forward admirers.

Their use against beach glare and the squire that beauty in Hollywood and elsewhere will not risk even for a few hours lest it add the ravages of time is another common explanation. The commonest one of all, of course, is that they save eyestrain in glare of all kinds for man, woman and child.

Admitting the weight and plausibility of these accounts, though, it is plain that the rage for seeing through a glass darkly is subsiding from utility into a fetish. If the thing goes on, dark glasses presently will be worn against 60-watt lights, candle-light or moonlight, even.

Is it fanciful to suggest that they have come into the category of the eighteenth century domino and beauty spot, aids to conquest that make blemish and concealment a point of loveliness, or sometimes cover a lack of it?—New York Herald-Tribune.

ALICE STEVENS' RECIPES

SANDWICHES PAST AND PRESENT

Once upon a time, in the days of long ago, a warrior could not leave his men and the battlefield long enough to get his meals. It took so long for a knight to dismount in those days his servant brought him a piece of meat between two pieces of bread and he ate this food on horseback. He was more than delighted with this new dish and gave it his name. He was the Earl of Sandwich and ever since "sandwich" have been very popular.

So the story goes. Whether it is true or not, we do not know, but sandwiches are the most substantial part of the school lunch pail.

They should be the part of the lunch that yields most calories but it should be planned so that there is a good deal of variety in the fillings. Plan to use brown bread quite often. The selection of the lunch pail itself is a matter of taste. Some like cardboard boxes, as they absorb odors. Use a container that can be washed and aired and see that this is done quite often. Stale food odors spoil many appetites.

The selection of the part of each lunch pail is fruit. See that there are a couple of apples in the pail, so that a child can munch the fruit between the necessary mineral matter and vitamins. Apples are also laxative foods. When plenty of apples are used in the diet all winter, there will be no need of sulphur and molasses for a spring tonic.

GINGER SUGAR TOPS

4 cups flour
1 1/2 cups molasses
1 1/2 cups sugar
2 eggs
1 cup butter
2 teaspoons baking powder
3 teaspoons ginger
3 teaspoons soda
3 teaspoons soda
1/2 cup syrup and 1/2 cup molasses may be substituted for the cup of molasses.
Mix the ingredients to make a stiff dough. Roll into balls a distance apart. Bake in a moderate oven 20 minutes. This recipe makes about five dozen cookies.

Readers are invited to write to Alice Stevens' Home Service, Penticton, B.C., for free advice on home cooking and household problems. (Please mention this paper).

Keeps On Making Cheese

Product Of Saskatchewan Dry Belt Of Superior Quality

Charles Busby operates a cheese factory at Lisleux in Southern Saskatchewan. And he is right in the dry belt where there is no pasture for cows. At first glance it looks as though Mr. Busby should have folded up his cheese plant and gone out of business.

But he keeps on making cheese and it is of sufficiently high quality to win awards against cheese produced in modern cold storage plants in Regina and Saskatoon.

There are 31 farmers who deliver milk to the Busby cheese factory, and these cows have nothing to eat but Russian thistle which appears to delight in growing where nothing else will make a showing.—Peterborough Examiner.

Bibliomancy is the term used to designate the practice some people have when puzzled of opening the Bible at random, reading a verse, and allowing it to determine the person's course of action.

The Grand Canyon of the Colorado river is the longest and deepest canyon in the world. In some places, it is more than a mile deep.



Noiseless Street Car

Has Rubber Wheels Which Operate Silently

Development of a noiseless street car with new standards of comfort was described to the tariff board by George Gray, representing the Canadian Transit Association, Montreal. The car had been designed at the instance of the United States Transit Association, Gray said, and \$1,000,000 had been spent in experimental work before it had been put into service.

"It is an attempt," he added, "to standardize on a vehicle that will compete with buses and private cars."

"The hope has been to produce a street car at from \$15,000 to \$17,000. As developed it has reasonable powers of acceleration and deceleration. It is silent and comfortable."

The car was described as having hard rubber wheels which run on tracks.

Some of the cars were running in American cities, Gray said, but there was none in Canada yet.

The Arc de Triomphe in Paris was built to commemorate Napoleon's victories; construction was started in 1806 and finished in 1836, by Louis Philippe.

Persons having very keen eyesight can see the planet Jupiter in the daytime.

Kept Tennis Crowd Moving

Spectators Stood Every Time Queen Mary Changed Her Position

When the Queen Mother arrived on the last day of the tennis tournament at Wimbledon, the fifteen thousand spectators round the central court stood up like one man, while the players bowed from the court. That is a custom that is always observed. Around six o'clock Queen Mary arose and the fifteen thousand spectators likewise stood up, as if sitting when Her Majesty leaves the grandstand. But to their surprise Queen Mary sat down again. She had just shifted her position out of the sun. A suppressed chuckle ran round the stands, and a chuckle by fifteen thousand people, even if smothered, makes a lot of noise. The setting sun reached the Queen and Queen Mary changed her position twice more. Twice again all the trusty fifteen thousand stood up. Finally, when Queen Mary was really leaving at seven o'clock, she smilingly signalled the spectators to keep their seats.

Ninety-year-old Nels Hansen attended the golden wedding of her 70-year-old son Johannes in Helsinki, Finland.

America's most beloved actor of the day, Joe Jefferson, was born on February 20, 1829.



Don't Let Foods Stale

Foods that ordinarily stale quickly will stay fresh and tempting a surprisingly long time if you cover them with Para-Sani Heavy Waxed Paper. Your grocer, druggist or stationer has Para-Sani in the handy, sanitary knife-edged carton. For those who prefer a lighter paper put up in sheet form ask for Appleford's "Centre Pull" Packs.


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THIS BACKACHE IS AN AGONY!



KIDNEYS WILL CAUSE IT!

Biggish kidneys let poison accumulate in your system. Lame back, lame legs, and rheumatism will often follow. GIN PILLS will give the kidneys the help they need to filter out the poisons that cause the pain. "Prove their merit through their use!"

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS

Age Of The Earth

Chemists Now Believe Earth Is Much Younger Than Scientists Believed

Chemists with new methods of measuring the age of the earth, especially by the potassium which is a life essential in human blood, reported to the American Chemical Society that the earth is younger than science has believed by 1,000,000,000 years.

They reported that in pre-Cambrian times, about 800,000,000 years ago, potassium then stored in rocks in far larger amounts than to-day, and giving off heat and radio-active rays, possibly accounted for one of the great mysteries of science, the origin of the profusion of prehistoric animals and plants that before man's arrival gave the world the appearance of an abode of hobgoblins.

The potassium discovery was explained by Dr. E. Keith Brewer, of the United States Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, Washington. Potassium is a metal, poisonous in quantity, essential in small amounts.

It was recently discovered that a small fraction of potassium is radio-active, gives off the same rays as radium.

Dr. Brewer undertook to use this radio-active stuff to measure the age of the earth, in the same way as uranium, the "parent" of radium, has been used. The method is based on the fact that radium in the uranium decays into lead at a uniform rate. The amount of uranium lead present to-day shows how long a rock has been in existence. Uranium gave the earth ages running up to 8,000,000,000 years.

As radio-active potassium decays, it turns into calcium. The calcium then becomes a "time-clock" and this is what Dr. Brewer measured.

To-day about two per cent. of the earth's crust is made of potassium. It is spread everywhere, and all plants and animals contain a little.

Still another study supporting the probability of a large extra "charge" of the life rays was reported in a study of actino-uranium reported by Dr. Aristid von Grosse, of Chicago.

He showed that in addition to the extra potassium, there was also about the same time considerably more actino-uranium in the earth's rocks.

This substance gives off the same kind of rays and the same slight heat as the radio-active potassium.

To Eliminate Speculation

New Regulations To Apply To All Industry In Alberta

Designed to eliminate speculation in the oil and petroleum industry in Alberta, an order-in-council providing new regulations for taking out leases has been passed, it was announced at Edmonton by officials of the provincial department of lands and mines.

New regulations provide that a minimum of 10,000 and a maximum of 50,000 acres will be available to each applicant who must pay five cents an acre to prospect.

Within 45 days the applicant must carry out geological experiments and submit a preliminary report to the government. Another 45 days is allowed for completion of the survey.

If the applicant can show the time has not been sufficient, he may be granted another three months, at the end of which time all documentary evidence must be filed with the government.

A New Household Gadget

A manufacturer of household appliances has marketed a reel attachment which, while clamped firmly to the ironing board, reels the electric cord in and out as the iron is moved backward and forward. The reel comes complete with six feet of cord to plug into the electric outlet and an extra length of cord which attaches to the iron.

The phrase "licked to death" originated in a Chinese torture, when victims had the soles of their feet tickled until they died in an agony of laughter.

No Blame Attached

But Motorist Will Always Remember He Killed A Man

In the records of the courts and insurance companies, it was pretty much the same old story. While driving home early one evening, I rounded a familiar curve and faced a pair of glaring headlights. On the right of the road, a millworker was on his way to work on the night shift. He became confused and jumped the wrong way. The impact threw me a little forward in my seat. The millworker's body slid flat on the pavement for perhaps 30 feet, rolled over, jerked, and lay still. The dinner pail he had carried under his arm rattled along the pavement for another 20 feet, then all was quiet. When we got to him, we saw there would be no hurry about taking him to the hospital. He was dead.

During the long court ordeal afterward, it was established beyond all doubt that the accident was unavoidable. I am a free man; free to lie in bed on Sunday morning, stretching and yawning; free to eat when I am hungry and drink deep when I am thirsty; free to feel the wind and sun on my face; to know the four seasons, to love them.

But I cannot forget that because of me a man will never see the white sparks from molten steel again, or smell the hot metal in the molds or feel the satisfying tug of his muscles against a heavy thought, or peer out of a factory window into a moonlit night, or open his dinner pail with the keen appetite of a laboring man. Because of me a mother will never again hear a familiar footfall when she is alone and she will have things to explain to her babies that will break her heart.

I know all this is not my fault—a court of law has told me so—but I cannot stop thinking how different things would have been if I had started just half a minute sooner or later, or if I had been going just a little slower or faster, or if, in that split second, my skill had been just a little greater or my brakes a little better, or if I had thought in advance of all the possible circumstances that might have been waiting for me around that curve. It has been two years since it happened, yet those thoughts go round and round in my mind continually. Nothing can make me forget that I am still walking this earth, and that because of me another man is not. I cannot forget that a combination of factors would have been so exacting that I could not see and still have things to explain to her babies that will break her heart.

"Whether mine and other explosions can be effectively inhibited," said Dr. Lewis, "by some such means as the addition of small amounts of substances acting as negative catalysts remains to be answered in the future."

The most popular "negative catalyst" is the lead in gasoline. It slows down the explosion so the engine will not knock.

A mine explosion comes when methane or fire-damp forms combustible gases and peroxide which, join with other particles to form a highly explosive chain of particles.

Sometimes one of these particles may result in formation of 1,000,000 explosive chains during a fraction of a second. That is where the "piston," or negative catalyst, comes in. Experiments at Pittsburgh have shown that a small amount of an inhibiting chemical in the mine air will check the first of these particles, so that it expires without giving off its million-legged spawn.

Had To Buy His Own

It was only 15 cents worth of gum that a Manchester, England, doctor ordered for a patient suffering from a mouth injury, but he had to pay for it himself. The patient was in the hospital under an insurance arrangement and the company took the view that gum was a sweet, not a drug.

A French airman, Eugene Gilbert, was the first pilot to use a machine gun during the World War. He strapped a Hotchkiss gun to the centre section of a Morane plane, and succeeded in shooting down an L. V. G. two-seater.

Unusual College Founded

Illinois Doctor Starts School For People Over Seventy

A group of men and women in Elgin, Illinois, all over 70, started back to school—a unique college founded by a 78-year-old doctor to "make the last years of their lives happier."

Dr. Charles E. Sharp, the founder, said enrollment would be about 50, with ages ranging to 85.

Literature, current events, history and handicraft will be discussed. Several retired teachers have volunteered to serve on the faculty. Dr. Sharp said his chief object in establishing the school was to give old people a new interest in life and "keep their minds off their age."

Slim: "Has your radio got remote control?"

Jim: "Yeah, I still owe a few payments to the finance company."

Two-thirds of the earth's surface is covered by water.

JOYS and GLOOMS



ED VERRILL: DO YOU REALIZE THAT YOU'VE BECOME THE MEANEST OLD Grouch in SEVEN COUNTRIES?

ALAN: WHAT'S THAT? IF YOU HAD MY INDOLGENCE AND COULD'NT SLEEP NASTY, YOU'D BE GROUCHY TOO.



30 DAYS LATER.

WELL—EVE FORGOT TO GIVE YOU TWO BLESSINGS!

YES—CHANGED! GOT RID OF HIS INDOLGENCE AND NASTY SLEEPING HABITS. I SURE WORKED FOR HIM!




THEY LOOK TOO BLAMED HAPPY. ARE WE GOING TO STAND FOR IT?

NOT TALK OF GOODNESS! THOSE THINGS ARE CAUSED BY CAFFEINE-NERVES.

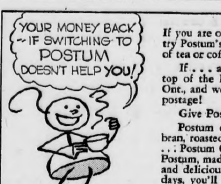


YOUR INDOLGENCE AND SLEEPLESSNESS, AND YOU KNOW IT—BECAUSE THIS IS THE TOLD YOU SO!

CHEESE! THE COFFEE!



YOUR MONEY BACK—IF SWITCHING TO POSTUM DOESN'T HELP YOU!



WHAT'S THAT? YOU WANT TO GET HARRIED? WELL, I SHOULD SAY NOT! GRACE—GO TO YOUR ROOM AND DO YOUR OWN MAN—GET OUT AND STAY!



WHY DON'T YOU QUIT TEA AND COFFEE AND SWITCH TO POSTUM FOR 30 DAYS, HAVE THE COFFEE SAVED?

ALL RIGHT! ALL RIGHT! HAVE IT YOUR OWN WAY!



If you are one of those who cannot safely drink tea or coffee... try Postum's 30-day test. Buy a tin of Postum and drink it instead of tea or coffee for one full month.

If... after 30 days... you do not feel better, return the tin of the Postum container to General Food, Ltd., Coburg, Ont., and we will cheerfully refund the full purchase price, plus postage!

Give Postum a fair trial... drink it for the full 30 days! Postum contains no caffeine. It is simply whole wheat and bran, roasted and slightly sweetened. Postum comes in two forms... Postum Cereal, the kind you boil or percolate... and Instant Postum, made instantly in the cup. It is a healthful, delicious and delicious. You may mix tea and coffee at first, but after 30 days, you'll love Postum for its own rich, full-bodied flavour.

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To Check Mine Blasts

Chemical To End Mine Explosions Is Future Possibility

A "negative catalyst," a chemical to end mine explosions by poisoning the explosion before it can start was seen at the American Chemical Society as a future possibility.

Two of these explosion poisons are known. It was explained by Bernard Lewis of the U.S. bureau of mines at Pittsburgh, but they cannot be used because they would also poison men. The pair are a form of iodine known as an organic iodide, and a bromide, which is unlike the well-known medicine.

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To Encourage Capital

Large Portion Of British Columbia Still Undeveloped

Premier T. D. Pattullo told a convention of Canadian and United States mining men British Columbia wanted to encourage capital investment because a "great portion of its area was literally unprospected."

The premier was addressing a luncheon meeting of the joint convention opened by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

He said Fort St. James was located at the geographical centre of the province, but that almost the entire area north of that point was undeveloped.

Mr. Pattullo mentioned briefly the cordial relations between Canada and the United States. He warned his listeners that "we may think ourselves safe from attack but a major world conflict can never be a major world conflict without this continent being drawn into it."

He referred briefly to the proposed annexation of the Yukon Territory by British Columbia, commenting: "and we may go farther than that before we get through."

Will Follow The Sun

Portable Classrooms In London's New School Construction Scheme

Classrooms which "follow the sun" are the sum of the London county council's new school construction scheme to be started next year. The buildings will be of light and adaptable construction, with sliding walls, sun-roofs and portable classrooms.

Foot-baths, showers, toothbrush brigades and rest periods on portable beds will be part of the daily program.

Cooks With Sun's Rays

Using twenty panel mirrors, a California genius has devised a sun-cooker which is not only capable of cooking meats and vegetables with the sun's rays, but can generate a temperature as high as 1,000 degrees, hot enough to melt several metals.

The steel industry in the United States alone, spends more than \$9,000,000 a year on research.

Foresees Big Airliners

Will Accommodate 150 Passengers States Designer Of Flying

A trans-Atlantic airliner capable of accommodating 150 passengers will be built "before long" in the opinion of Oswald Short, designer of Imperial Airways' flying boats.

The liners would weigh 150 tons and have motors which would develop 6,000 horsepower. Caledonia and Cambria, the Atlantic trail blazers, weigh 19 tons and have accommodation for 30 passengers.

Short declared there would be no technical difficulties in constructing such large ships, but engines of sufficient power would take time to develop. The latest commercial aircraft built at present develops only 1,500 horsepower.

The Short plant at Rochester, Kent, has already turned out 22 of the Imperial Airways' order for 28 ships by the end of this year.

Short began as a balloon enthusiast but after Orville Wright's successful flight started building aeroplanes. In 1926 he scrapped wood construction as obsolete and built the world's first all-metal flying boat.

Good Roads For Alberta

Province To Have 700 Miles Of Hard Surface Highways By End Of 1938

Alberta government expects to have 700 miles of hard surfaced roads in the province by the end of 1938, according to present plans. Hon. W. A. Fallow, minister of public works, announced.

All but a few miles of the main highway from the international border to Edmonton would be hard surfaced by the end of 1938 construction season, he said.

"Battering" of roads is proceeding at the rate of 10 to 12 miles a week and it is expected 150 miles will be completed this year, the minister stated. About 150 miles were processed last year.

Previously hard surfacing had cost from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a mile, he asserted, but the government now was hard surfacing at a cost of not more than \$2,500 a mile.

The new type of hard surfacing was similar to work now being done in the United States, he added.

A Quick Convert

A Communist agitator rode into Hyde Park, and later leaning his bicycle against the railing, mounted a soap box and proceeded to address the crowd.

"The family is hungry," he shouted, "raid a shop and take food for them, and don't care what anybody says. If your wife hasn't got a cup, pick the best fur coat you can see, and ignore the consequences."

After several more minutes in this strain, he dismounted from his soap box, and his next words were: "Where's the scoundrel who took my bike?"

Film Director: "The lion will pursue you for a hundred yards—no farther. You understand?"

Actor: "I understand—but does the lion?"

Little Helps For This Week

Fear ye not, stand still and see the salvation of the Lord which He will show to you to-day, Exodus 14:13.

The folded hands seem idle. But if I folded at His word. It is a holy service, in obedience to the Lord.

It is not the multitude of hard duties, it is not constraint and contention that advance us in our christian course. On the contrary it is the yielding of our wills without restriction and without any choice, to read cheerfully every day in the path where the Lord leads us, to seek nothing, to be discouraged by nothing, to see our duty in the present moment, and to trust all else without reserve to the will and power of God. Godliness is the devotion of the soul to the Master, as to a living person whose will is to be its law, whose love is to be its life. It is the habit of living before the face of God, and not simply the doing of certain things.

For Public Weal

Plan To Make Medical Services Available To All Classes Of People

Challenges to the medical profession in Alberta to take the lead in formulating some plan whereby medical services would be made available to all classes of people and at a cost within their means, was made at Edmonton by Dr. H. H. Leggett of Ottawa, president of the Canadian Medical Association.

The science of medicine has advanced so rapidly, while medical economics has been almost standing still, that a gap in the medical profession has been created," Dr. Leggett asserted at a luncheon meeting of the annual convention of the Alberta branch of the association, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta.

One of the leading tasks facing the medical profession in Canada was correction of this imbalance, Dr. Leggett emphasized.

A Japanese Pastime

Listening To Songs Of Insects Was Considered Soothing

The traditional Japanese pastime of listening to the songs of insects is threatened with extinction. Films, radio, jazz, coffee and sports provide the entertainment of modern Japan. For years regarded as a soothing comfort, the song of night-singing insects, captive in delicate bamboo cages, are appreciated by comparatively few. One known dealer still handles many bell insects, and during the spring and summer months as many as 100,000 are sold.

Almost every Japanese of modern times owns a collection of insects as many pictures as he has room for on the walls of his home. They switch 'em around according to the seasons.

Great Britain's longest electric railway has just been opened between Waterloo and Portsmouth, in England, the non-stop trains covering the 74 miles in 91 minutes.

AMERICA'S CHAMPION COLLIE DOG



Lochivar, (Irela of Glamis) America's champion collie dog, wants to get in the billiard game which his mistress, Miss Cherry Osborne of Long Island, New York, played at the Banff Springs Hotel recently. Lochivar, himself worth \$5,000, is able to earn the meagre salary of \$50 per day as a movie star in Hollywood.

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(Continued from page 1) TOWN COUNCIL

McConnell: I was the one who made the deal with Mr. McQueen. Mayor: The Department tells us this should be on the books, and it is not there. McConnell: We took Mr. McQueen's word of honor, myself, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. McQueen. Menard: Why does Mr. McQueen not pay for his sewer? Michael: Mr. McQueen said he would not pay for his until Mr. Thompson pays on the same basis. Deshayes: Mr. McQueen is willing to pay on the same basis as Mr. Thompson.

Menard: If a person makes an arrangement he should stay with it. He has no excuse, he should stay with the arrangement he makes. Deshayes: Mr. McQueen feels he has to pay for his own sewer and then help to pay for another one. McConnell: I move that the matter be left to a vote of the people. L. Michael and P. Deshayes moved and carried: That the public works report on the sewer be submitted to the approval of the Minister of Municipal Affairs. Council: W. McConnell, J. A. Menard and C. Thompson voted against the resolution. After voting that the accounts as passed by the finance committee be paid the meeting adjourned.

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You can't preserve your health by getting pickled.

The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Fifth Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, October 5th, from 8:30 to 8:45.

Shows That Banks Have Increased Credit by \$227,000,000 Since 1929 . . . Alberta's True Wealth More Than Offsets Albertans' Debt. . . Deals With Money, What It Is, Where it Comes From and How it Works . . . Canada's Currency and Credit Controlled by the Dominion Government Through the Bank of Canada . . . Points Out Question of Who Owes and Who Owns.

YOU have heard that ordinary banking business is one thing, and credit something else. The idea seems to be that the ordinary business of banking can go right along without hitch, while banks can be forced at the same time, to grant extraordinary credit without limit regardless of assets or values.

Not only is that impossible, but actually it could have but one end—the ruin of the banks and of the country as well.

You hear that when banks have to pay anything, they merely issue their own cheques and it costs them nothing. It is not true. It just can't be done. Like you, a bank can only pay what it owes with money which has to be earned—in the last analysis real cash. I shall tell you more about cash in the course of this broadcast.

Now I shall answer two more absolutely false impressions which I find rampant throughout Alberta. The first is that, since 1929, Canada's Chartered Banks have reduced the total volume of credit by \$766,000,000. The second is that Alberta has only twenty cents on the dollar to meet her debts.

Regarding the \$766,000,000 it is even suggested that the Chartered Banks deliberately and wilfully reduced the money in circulation to that extent in order to gain some selfish end. If you were told that the bankers refused to sell bread, it would be about as sensible as the story that bankers refuse to make loans to responsible borrowers. Banks derive their chief revenue from loans and to say that they wilfully withdrew credit by the hundreds of millions is equal to saying that they are in the habit of cutting off their nose to spite their face.

Dur critics have fallen into an error that is quite understandable. They have looked at one column of figures in the statistics published by the Bank of Canada, without looking at another column where they would have found their answer. It is quite true that the total of commercial loans shows a large reduction, but it is also true that investments in bonds show a large increase.

What is the explanation? Simply that, with much-reduced business activity and lower prices, our customers use less money. For example, when wheat is worth say \$1.50 a bushel it takes \$150,000 to buy one hundred thousand bushels. But if wheat were at \$1.25 cents a bushel, it would take only \$125,000 to buy the same amount of grain. Owing to the difference in price the same amount of business can be done with \$100,000 less money.

On top of that is the uncertainty that comes with depression and the hesitancy of people in business to commit themselves with their usual confidence. They go on a hand-to-mouth basis. They do not want loans in anything like the amounts they want in normal times. Banks, however, cannot afford to have their funds lying idle and earning nothing; therefore, they are driven to invest much more heavily in bonds.

The earnings a bank gets out of a bond are much lower than come from an ordinary loan. Wouldn't you, if you were a banker, prefer to make loans rather than put your money into bonds?

What are the facts? The total of loans outstanding and money loaned in securities by the Chartered Banks, at the end of July this year, was \$227,000,000 greater than in July of the boom year 1929. Money loaned in Government and other bonds is a loan to a Government or a Corporation just as much as an advance to a farmer, merchant or manufacturer is a loan to him.

Since 1929 Canada's Chartered Banks have actually increased credit by \$227,000,000. This completely breaks down the absurd claim that we have decreased credit by \$766,000,000.

Now as to that second false impression: The general proposition that Albertans have \$400,000,000 in the bank and that they owe \$400,000,000 is just one of those things that sound plausible but present a clear misrepresentation. Even assuming that the figures are correct, the \$400,000,000 is not all that Albertans possess.

To that figure you must add their individual possessions and the wealth and potential wealth of resources which stand behind your provincial borrowings. Consider, for instance, the true value and the potential productive worth of Alberta's coal mines, oil fields, gas, and forests.

If you add to your \$80,000,000 in deposits the true value of the assets which stand behind the \$400,000,000 you will find a very substantial balance in your favour.

It is said that because there is \$80,000,000 on deposit in Alberta and debt total \$400,000,000, there is only twenty cents to meet every dollar of debt. Let us ask: "Who owns the twenty cents and who owes the dollar?" If you have \$200 in the bank and if I owe somebody \$1,000, then you have twenty cents for every dollar I owe. Can I take any part of your two hundred to pay off any part of my thousand? But the critic says: "Oh, there is too wide a disparity between debts and deposits and that gap should be closed."

All right, let's close it—Now, we'll say that I still owe the \$1,000 but you have \$1,000 in the bank. The disparity has been wiped out. You now have a dollar for every dollar I owe but still what right have I to take the thousand you have to pay to somebody else the thousand I owe?

If Albertans have \$80,000,000 in bank deposits in this Province it is money belonging to individuals. It is their own. Debtors, whether they be individuals, a Province or a municipality, or whoever they may be, cannot expect to use your money to pay their debts. If you have money in the bank the very next time anybody tells you that there is only twenty cents in money in the banks in Alberta to meet every dollar of debt, just ask the man who tells you that whose debt he thinks your money is going to pay.

We promised to tell you a few things about money and to explain away some of the strange misapprehensions about it.

We shall try to tell you in a practical way, what money is, where it comes from and how it works. There is a fairly widespread idea that there are not enough bank notes or "tickets" around—and that, if there were more, we would all be better off.

If I say that I would like some more of those bills, I am really demanding a larger share of the bills that now exist, perhaps some of those that you have, for you can have in circulation at any one time only as many bills as the volume of business calls for. The moment you issue bills faster than that, you get inflation.

After our first broadcast I received a letter from an Alberta woman who lived in Germany during the inflation. I would like to read to you what she says: "Why do you tell Alberta people about conditions in Germany during the inflation—this talking about money being printed to meet the needs of the people is getting somewhat on my nerves. I lived through the entire trying times of 1929 and I could quote you some startling examples created through unorthodox banking. At one time I bought an overcoat for the staggering sum of Thirty-two Billion Marks. I have heard farmers speaking in the lobby of a bank, having sold their produce for One Thousand Marks at one o'clock and, about an hour later, finding that the very same produce required twice, often three times the amount of money to repurchase it."

In Germany at times during the inflation it took an awful lot of paper Marks to buy a loaf of bread. This German lady, speaking

of paper money inflation, goes on to say "It brings nothing but chaos, with the greatest loss to those who can least afford to lose."

There speaks the voice of experience. No greater outrage has ever been perpetrated on a people than that of wild inflation. It destroys their assets. If you are in the twilight of life or incapacitated but, during the years you were able to work, had put aside a little for the rainy day, you lose. Perhaps you bought some bonds and the income from them is all you have to live on, perhaps \$25 or \$30 a month. Then one day, as in Germany, "tickets" are issued in large quantities, without any basis in value, and without regard to the volume of business.

Your \$25 or \$30 a month, through the huge increase in prices caused by inflation will buy only a fraction of what it bought before. If you are a person with a small fixed income you cannot buy enough to live upon.

Particularly does this apply to a family whose breadwinner has died, leaving only the proceeds of an insurance policy. They seem to have at least some material protection—unless inflation comes. Their money becomes almost worthless. That is what happens, that is all that can happen when money is issued altogether out of step with production.

When you hear the tale of the people who couldn't travel on a railway train because there were not enough "tickets" printed, remember that the financial system, in exactly the same way as a railway, lives by selling a service; anyone will realize that there will be no hesitation to provide all the "tickets" necessary so long as something of equal value is received in exchange. As a matter of fact in July this year, there were \$18,000,000 more "tickets" in the hands of the public—bank notes of all kinds—than there were in July of the boom year, 1929. And since July the "tickets" in the hands of the public have increased.

The story that, for their own selfish purposes, banks monopolize the credit of the people, is a completely false conception of bank operations. A bank does extend credit to an individual—or if you like it, monetizes his credit for him—not for itself. That is, the bank makes a loan to him on the strength of things which are his own and which he intends to sell later on and so repay the loan.

No one borrows from a bank unless he believes he will make a profit for himself over and above the bank charges. The bank does, of course, collect interest or rental on the money loaned but the borrower's credit has been monetized entirely for his own use and benefit, subject only to a small fee for the bank's services.

Money merely facilitates indirect barter. If you have hog and your neighbour has money maybe you don't want to take money in exchange for your hogs. Perhaps you want coal or clothing and you cannot buy them at the store by giving hogs for them. So your neighbour gives you money for your hogs—"tickets"—and with these "tickets" you buy the coal or the clothing you require as the case may be.

Now what is money? You and I have been brought up to look upon nickels, dimes, quarters and dollar bills as money—and they are for all practical purposes. Actually these things are really tokens—they are not wealth in themselves. They are merely the title to goods. They are worth only what goods and services you and I can get in exchange for them. That is why it is so important that nothing be done to destroy the confidence of the people in them. That is why there must be no manipulation of the issue of these things if their value is not to disappear.

To be a little more exact, as it were, it would be quite right to say that there is far more money in existence than the small

change and bills we see around. Your deposit in the bank—for all practical purposes—is money, good, useable money. You hold the bank's promise to pay you that money when you want it, and banks are careful to keep their financial house in such order as will enable them to do just that—pay you when you want your deposit.

The bank holds your deposit, your neighbour's and mine and, because it does, it is able to make loans—the proceeds of which go into the production of new wealth. The borrower makes a profit on the deal, he has more to spend than he had before. This stimulates business and by giving rise to increased employment, distributes purchasing power more and more widely among the people.

Where does money come from?

You often hear that the Chartered Banks alone make it and that they alone have the power to make it—all of which is quite wrong. Last week I told you about the limited power that Canada's Chartered Banks have to issue currency—now up to only ninety per cent of their paid-up capital and let me tell you they pay sweetly for this concession. They have to pay one per cent tax to the Dominion Government on their note circulation and they have to stand all the cost of printing and express and insurance in shipping it around wherever it is needed. Let me tell you that all this, added together, makes the privilege of note issue anything but a gold mine.

The Dominion Government formerly issued notes. When the Bank of Canada was opened the Dominion Government turned over its right of note issue to that institution. It gave the Bank of Canada all its gold holdings, plus Dominion Government bonds, to effect the liability assumed for the notes by outstanding.

Then the Chartered Banks were required to turn over all of their gold to the Bank of Canada and to-day the Bank of Canada has, by Dominion Government regulation, power within certain limits to monetize these notes of the Bank of Canada together with all deposits in that bank, are backed by more than 90% of their face value in gold, other bullion and foreign exchange.

I told you in my earlier broadcasts that I would tell you about "cash." Bills of the Bank of Canada are cash—simply backed, as we have shown. Cash in Canada really means bills of, or deposits in, the Bank of Canada—the Government's central bank. Bank of Canada bills, by law, are legal tender. Legal tender is the money in which all debts must be settled if either the debtor or the creditor insists. All other notes in Canada must, on demand, be redeemed by the bank concerned—in cash.

I told you a moment or two ago about the other kind of money—your deposits. They come from your savings, your labour, your production. They are also redeemable in cash. To say that money can be made out of nothing is surely a statement which Albertans will meet with unbelief.

The Bank of Canada was formed for the purpose of securing to Parliament the control of currency and credit. That control was strengthened when, in accordance with prior pledge, ownership of the majority of the capital was vested in the Government. Under the law, no banker, no bank director and no member of any bank staff is allowed to own so much as a single share in this Government central bank.

Let me close on this final note—currency credit in Canada are not controlled by Canada's Chartered Banks, which are non-monetary banks—but, with due and proper regard to the value of the money you now have, by the Bank of Canada, which in turn is controlled by the Government of this Dominion.

Watch for Announcement Giving Dates and Times of Sixth Broadcast. This and Future Addresses Will Be Reproduced in This Newspaper.

Airway To Orient

Predict Three-Day Plane Service
From New York, Via Canada
Three-day plane service between New York and the Orient, via Canada and the Arctic, is predicted for the future by William Herbert Hobbs, retired University of Michigan geologist and explorer.

Two routes across the polar wastes—one to China, the other to Japan—are envisaged by the scientist. Neither would cross the north pole.

He praised pioneering efforts of Russian aviators in flying from Moscow to the Pacific coast by a polar route, saying they demonstrated the practicability of long-distance polar flights, but the Russian routes, he said, offer no commercial possibilities.

This New York-China route would provide for stops at Montreal, Fort Hope near Hudson Bay, Borden Island in the Arctic, Kotolui in the new Siberian Islands, Viliuisk and Chita in Siberia before reaching Peking.

In a flight to Japan the same route would be followed as far as Fort Hope. From there it would cross the magnetic pole to Banks Island, Wrangel Island, Japanese Sakhalin and thence to Tokyo.

Huge supplies of gasoline would not be necessary because refueling facilities could be provided at each station.

Quality Of Western Crop

Protein Content Compares Favorably With Five-Year Average

Protein content of western Canada's 1937 hard red spring wheat, although lower than last year, will compare favorably with the average of the previous five years, a report by the research bureau of the board of grain commissioners for Canada said.

In connection with the survey, 2,269 samples of hard red spring wheat grading No. 1 hard to No. 4 northern inclusive, No. 4 special and Nos. 1 and 2 C.W. Garnet were tested.

From Manitoba, 1,202 samples were tested with the mean average protein content shown as 13.7 per cent. for all grades, while mean average of all grades from Saskatchewan was 14.8 per cent. Alberta's 216 samples tested showed a mean average of 14.6 per cent. for all grades.

Mean average for all grades for the three provinces was 14.3 per cent. with a maximum of 19.5 and a minimum of 9.3.

Youth Training

Will Be Established In Rural And Urban Points In Manitoba

Youth training centres providing agricultural and occupational instruction of rural and urban points will be established in Manitoba this fall under joint Dominion-provincial arrangements. Hon. Ivan Schultz, minister of education, announced. An appropriation of \$35,000 is earmarked for the work.

Directed by a central commission, the youth centres will carry out recommendations of the national employment commission. Facilities of the department of education, Winnipeg and rural school boards have been enlisted in a co-operative Dominion, provincial and municipal effort.

In Greater Winnipeg, occupational training classes will be established with classes running throughout the winter. The school board will supply buildings, heat and light while the government will finance teaching and supplies.

A Human Tuning-Fork

Peculiar Case Of Musician In A Vienna Orchestra

Dr. M. Galscher, of Vienna, is studying the case of a human tuning-fork. The orchestra to which he belongs tunes up by the man's eye. The facts have been certified by the Anatomical Institute of Vienna. Not only does the musician's eye give the sound "B", but he also hears with his eye. Thanks to the curiosity aroused by his uncanny power, he always has a job, but on the other hand, when he is asleep he has to touch the pillow with his eye, and the sounding of the "B" wakes him up.

Immediate Returns

Eyes of harvesters on the W. R. Gering, ranch at Bend, Oregon, bulged when rickshaws and quaters started tumbling from a clover thresher. The crew threshed \$3.85. Gering said he thought the money was from a purse lost in the field last spring.

The law of averages states a bridge player will not hold four aces oftener than once in 360 times, but he'll hold no aces nearly one-third of his hands.

Six Separate Towns

Industrial Places In England Known As The Potteries

Thousands of souvenirs made from clay, such as mugs, beakers, ash trays, plates and teapots bearing names of King George VI, Queen Elizabeth, Princess Elizabeth, or the lion and the unicorn, were turned out in England's smoky industrial towns known as The Potteries, says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society. These were sent by shiploads to British colonies and to the United States.

The Potteries cover an eight-by-three mile strip of Staffordshire, central England, with bottle-shaped kilns, blackened fields and workmen's cottages. Much of Great Britain's pottery and fine porcelain is made there. If the label on the back of a mug reads either Burslem, Hanley, Stoke, Longton, Tunstall or Fenton, it came from The Potteries, for all these six towns, together with several smaller ones, are strung along a road, like beads on a string, in this district.

They have been united into a city called Stoke-on-Trent, which officially has a population of nearly 280,000, but to discerning visitors they remain six distinct little towns of little houses set against little hills.

Hanley is the largest, with a population of more than 37,935 and is the rail-centre. Burslem, where Arnold Bennett attended school, and where Josiah Wedgwood was born, has been called the "Mother of the Potteries." Crude brown pottery was made there from local clay before the end of the eighteenth century.

The industry picked up considerably after purer clays were imported in 1715 from Devon and Cornwall. But the earthenware remained crude and chiefly utilitarian until it fell into the skillful hands of Josiah Wedgwood in 1744. He made ornamental as well as useful products and, presenting a cream-colored service to Queen Charlotte in 1762, was appointed potter to Her Majesty. He also made a dinner service for Catherine the Great.

Other famous potters of the period who worked at the Potteries were Josiah Spode, Herbert and Thomas Minton and William Copeland. Visitors to The Potteries need not expect to see tall chimneys and huge factories. Each pottery remains small and intimate, usually employing descendants of former owners and calling them by their Christian names. The workmen are skilled craftsmen who take pride in their work, aware that they do it better than machinery could.

Since The Potteries are located in the centre of the North Staffordshire coal field, coal for the kilns is obtained locally, as is clay for the saggers and coarse earthenware; but all the other raw materials are imported. China clay is brought from Cornwall and Devon, gypsum, chert, flint, glazing chemicals and colors from other parts of England, feldspar from Wales, Norway and America. The waste from South America to be burned and mixed with clay.

Going On Lecture Tour

Grey Owl Plans Trip Through England And Scotland

Grey Owl, well-known Indian writer and naturalist, is preparing for another lecture tour—this time through England and Scotland.

Accompanied by his wife and secretary he will display at different theatres throughout the United Kingdom his film "The Trail," depicting Canadian woodlore and wild life.

Grey Owl has voluntarily resigned his position as wild life expert on the National Parks staff for seven months of each of the next three years in order to fulfill his lecturing obligations, but will spend the remaining five months at Beaver Lodge, near Prince Albert, Sask.

When interviewed, he said he left his "pets," the beavers, in trustworthy care of Billy Clare, Jelly Roll and Rawhide, three Indian friends. Grey Owl has been taken into the Indian Confederation of North America, an honor which he cherishes very highly, when he was First National Scout.

The amount of wheat fed to Canadian livestock and poultry during the crop season 1936-37 is estimated preliminarily at 12,774,000 bushels as compared with 20,939,000 bushels in the 1925-26 season.

Ebenesse, Austria, still uses a mountain stream which flows through the main street of the town as its laundry.

Japan has at least two baseball stadiums that seat more customers than the Yankee Stadium. 2222

Petrified Dinosaur Eggs

Valuable Discovery Made In Waterton National Park

Paleontologists will be asked to verify what is believed to be a nest of petrified dinosaur eggs, laid perhaps 65,000,000 years ago, and discovered following a landslide during a mountain highway construction job in the Waterton National park, 45 miles southwest of Lethbridge.

They may be a world find. The only other dinosaur eggs ever discovered were found in Mongolia.

The petrified eggs are nine inches long and six inches in diameter. The nest is more than three feet in diameter.

During the thousands of years since the dinosaurs roamed Alberta valleys, time had formed a perfect crust of rock over the nest.

Perhaps they are the eggs of a Duck Bill dinosaur, a common variety to paleontologists, or they may be those of some more valuable prehistoric monster.

Valleys of southern Alberta have yielded many dinosaur skeletons, especially in the Cypress hills, south of Medicine Hat, near the United States boundary.

Dr. C. M. Sternberg, paleontologist, a member of the geological survey of Canada, from Ottawa, carried on field research work in the fossil beds of the Cypress hills this summer, making many valuable finds.

Bones of a flesh-eating dinosaur, which he estimated lived 66,000,000 years ago, were found.

Dr. Sternberg's opinion on the authenticity of the eggs and nest found in the national park may be sought.

Air Bases

Islands In Pacific To Be Used As Fueling Stations

Remote places in the Pacific have become the scene of lively activity.

Great powers, which only a few years ago passed them by as of little consequence, are now quietly picking them up as fueling bases for aircraft.

Landing parties, it is understood, recently went ashore from the cruiser Leander and hoisted the Union Jack on the small islands of Henderson, Ducie and Ceno, to the north of Pitcairn, made famous long ago by the mutineers of the Bounty.

The islands lie almost midway between New Zealand and South America.

The leader is in the New Zealand division. She reports to the New Zealand government. Russia, the United States, France and Japan are all taking a hand in the search for potential air bases. Two years ago, Bahrain, in the Gulf of Persia, was established as a British base. Last year the United States claimed Baker, Jarvis and Howland islands. France acquired Clipperton only last year.

With their smooth lagoons, small islands of the Pacific make ideal landing places for the flying boat.

Owens Mine In Desert

Woman Prospector Discovers Etchibende, Silver And Helium

Mrs. Josie Bishop, San Francisco, who wears a dollar hat, has uncovered millions—but only seventy-eight cents in cash. She admitted that, and almost in the same breath told of turning down \$100,000 for her lease.

She is the owner of a mine, deep in the Mojave Desert, where she prospected for twenty years, that assays say might hold the richest supply of radium ever recently discovered, and certainly holds enough silver and helium to make her the richest woman in the world.

All Mrs. Bishop's affairs have been turned over to the "judge," Jess Dorsey, a Bakersfield attorney, and they are not signing anything until we know what we've got. Assays at the Madame Curie Institute in Paris reported that the pitchblende ore from her mine shows one gram of radium to eight tons. Radium is worth \$72,000 a gram. The mine is reported to have uncountable tons of pitchblende. At least eleven mining engineers are on the claim, where the ore runs 365 ounces of silver to the ton.

Mrs. Bishop, who wants to go back to her desert canyon house, which now is guarded, has hired two secretaries to take care of her mail and callers.

"I could cry because I won't be able to help all the people who appealed to me," she said. "I wanted to, but I only have seventy-eight cents of my own."

In India, elephants assisted in the work of restoring a burnt water-mill. The idea of training these animals as pumpers might be considered. They never forget.

Nearly 12,500,000 pounds of fish were caught off Japan last year.

2 KEYS

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The First Locomotives

Were Known By Name Until Numbers Came Into Use

In the early days of railroading in Canada locomotives were christened with a biblical name. Among the first were three which bore the names of Shem, Ham and Japheth. They were put into service on the Grand Trunk Railway upon the opening up of the line between Montreal and Brockville.

The first locomotives built in Canada were the product of a Hamilton firm; before that the engines used on the Great Western Railway were brought across the Atlantic from Great Britain. For many years the practice of giving names to the locomotives was kept up, just as we still give names to ships. But the crop of locomotives became too great for the vocabulary available, and so numbers were adopted.

It is a far cry from the old days of the middle of the 19th century to the modern streamlined locomotives of advanced engineering design now used on some of the trunk lines.—Kitchener Record.

Reversed The Process

Parachute jumper Ray Bridges, who has made many leaps from aircraft, stood on the ground, hopped into the air, gripped the end of a flying cable, and 25 minutes later was hauled into an airplane flying 2,000 feet over Dallas, Texas, reversing the process which has made him famous.

Leonardo da Vinci, besides being one of the world's greatest painters, was also a sculptor, architect, inventor, musician, engineer, and philosopher.

There are about 8,000 selected and catalogued varieties of apples.

Canada's Fruit Imports

Are Valued At Over Eight Million Dollars Yearly

Canada is a great fruit producing country, but recent figures show that we also import fruit to the value of \$15,881,000 a year. These, of course, are fruits we do not grow here or fruits which are brought in from Florida and other States before our own ripen.

The chief import is oranges, last year's being very nearly \$7,000,000. Next comes raisins worth \$3,845,000. We took over \$2,000,000 worth of bananas and \$1,600,000 worth of lemons.

The supremacy of oranges imports is no doubt due to the creation of eating sliced oranges or drinking orange juice for breakfast. Not so many years ago oranges and orange juice had no place on the breakfast menu. To-day, the habit is almost universal. And, of course, the raisin pie is the prince of pies.

Have Definite Value

Swimming Goldfish Tend To Soothe Nerves Of Patients

Swimming goldfish have a definite value as part of the curative equipment of a general hospital, in the opinion of Miss Hawkins, matron of Erith and District Hospital, London. Goldfish swimming in a large glass bowl have a wonderfully good effect on the patients' nerves," she said. "It is fascinating to watch them, and gives the patients something to think about besides their illness. I have already advised the board to place goldfish in our children's ward, and I shall not be content until we have them in every ward in the hospital—or, better still, a large glass tank full of brightly coloured tropical fish. The doctors are all in favour of the idea."

Little Helps For This Week

Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and pharisees ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven. Matthew 5:20.

The freedom from all selfish sin. The Christian's daily task; Oh, these are things so far below What longing love would ask.

Do not your duties out to God. You perhaps will say that all people fall short of the perfection of the Gospel, and therefore you fall short of your failings. But this is saying nothing to the purpose; for the question is not whether this perfection can be fully attained but it is whether you come as near to it as a sincere intention and careful diligence can carry you. Whether you are not in a much lower state than you might be if you sincerely intended and carefully labored to advance yourself in all Christian virtues. We know not exactly how low the least degree of obedience is which will bring a man to heaven. But this we are quite sure of, that he who aims no higher will be sure to fall short of that, and he who goes farthest beyond it will be most blessed.

Conducive To Harmony

The United States Agriculture Department experts said the radio is conducive to barnyard harmony. It makes for contented cows, more gentle horses, satisfied fowl. "It is important that a cow not be excited by loud or boisterous noise at milking time," explained T. E. Woodward, of the Department's Dairy Division. "Barnyard broadcasts should be soft, soothing lyrics."

A tall and stately girl is merely a long, lanky girl with money.

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Tea Bisk, for quick biscuits, 3 lb. pkg. each	33c
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Lard or Bakeasy, 1 lb pkgs, 2 for	32c
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Public Works Committee Report Regarding Sewer Difficulty

To the Mayor and Council.

Gentlemen: In the early part of the year the Public Works Committee was asked by the mayor to look into the details of the 1936 sewer difficulty with a view to having a settlement made as soon as possible between the town and all parties concerned.

With this object in view, the Public Works Committee, with the assistance of Mr. S. E. Lester, town engineer, 230 feet of 8 inch sewer pipe costing \$80.24 840 feet of 4 inch sewer pipe costing 208.22 85 feet of 4 inch sewer pipe costing 15.61 Fittings to value of 4.63

Making a total of \$308.13 Also material for manholes and sump, 71.95

A total altogether of \$380.08

It appears to your committee that the 197 feet of 6 inch sewer installed from lot 23, block A north to Crowfoot Street was installed for R. S. McQueen only. The cost of material alone was \$19.72. In addition there is the cost of his private line from his house to the lane (material and labor) \$55.95, making a total \$105.38. We cost of all labor (town share of relief labor in connection with the whole undertaking) \$89.04 Cost of material Block B with drainage sump 100.54 Cost of material for manholes 61.00 Cost of material for the three cross streets 40.13

A total of \$291.11

It seems to your committee that the 385 feet of 6 inch sewer and the 85 feet of four inch sewer extending north from Lot 27, Block B to Lot 1, Block M was installed purposely for Mr. Charles Thompson. The cost of material only for this 670 foot stretch of sewer excepting the width of the two cross streets is \$128.29. We consider that this amount should be paid by Mr. Thompson. As it appears that Mr. Thompson has already made a payment of \$41.25, the balance owing by him to the town would be \$87.04.

We would also recommend that any other property owners who may connect up with this line should bear with him a proportional share in the cost.

Signed: L. MICHAEL Chairman.
P. DESHAYES.
D. McDONALD.

made all the necessary measurements and with the records available in the town office as to the cost of sewer pipe and other material have arrived at the following conclusions:

The total length of the sewer from the McQueen property line, lot 23, block A, through the lane, north to Mr. Charles Thompson's line, lot 1, block M is 1155 feet.

In the construction of this sewer line there was used:

propose that Mr. McQueen should pay this amount to the town. It appears to your committee that the 230 feet of 8 inch sewer from Crowfoot Street north to the drainage sump lot 27, block B was installed partly for drainage purposes. We therefore recommend that the following costs be a charge on the town:

This report came before the Town Council at its regular meeting Monday night for discussion.

A motion approving and adopting same subject to the approval of the Department of Municipal Affairs was moved and seconded and carried.

Those voting in favor being the Mayor, Councillors McDonald, Michael and Deshayes. Those opposed being Councillors Thompson, Menard and McConnell.

On October 5th a copy of this report was forwarded to the Department for their approval. On October 8th a reply was received from them in which it is stated that the recommendations contained in the report be carried out and payment as set out therein be collected.

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Sunday October 17th
Evening song and sermon at 7:30 p.m.
Rev. G. W. Lang, B.A. (Incumbent)
You and your friends will be made
welcome at the above service.

THE WORLD OF WHEAT

"Where can I get some first generation Red Bobs seed?" requested a farmer.

"There is no such thing as first generation Red Bobs" was the answer "because only registered varieties have generations, and there is no registered seed of Red Bobs yet. You can, however, obtain Certified Red Bobs which is quite high class material."

Registered seed has a pedigree continued year by year, and each multiplication becomes a lower generation than the previous one.

Certified seed does not have a recorded pedigree, although it is field inspected and guaranteed to be true-to-variety just the same as registered but certified seed is of a somewhat lower standard. It will be remembered that with registered seed one off type in 10,000 is permitted. In the field: With certified seed one off type in 1,000 is allowed.

The standards for germination, content of weed seeds and of other grains, and appearance, are only slightly lower for certified seed than the standards for registered seed.

Red Bobs, Reward, Garnet and Thatcher, Apex and Renown, are as yet only certified varieties. Some day they will be registered varieties. Certified seed, however, sealed in the sack, is the next best to registered and can be purchased with the utmost confidence.

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